



Contingency Contracting Training



Planning and Guidance



Chapter 4 in DCC Handb



Overview

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Key Points

- Advance planning and preparation are critical for success
- Along with the J-4, the contracting office has the ability to influence and affect the tactical/operational outcome
- CCOs need to understand the four phases of contracting support
- Always be prepared to forward deploy should the mission change
- Get information about the country, or domestic disaster area before you deploy
- CCOs must be familiar with the statutes, directives, treaties, and agreements that will affect contracting operations when deployed
- Locate business sources and become familiar with local conditions, security, and force protection
- Seek guidance from the host nation support team, Command J4, and the US embassy
- The CCO should coordinate for redeployment and the drawdown of equipment, personnel, and services with their operational planners, DCMA, and DLA
- CCOs should submit an After Action Report 30 days after redeployment

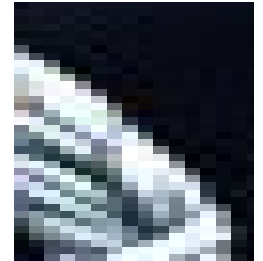




Introduction

Joint operation planning process (JOPP):

- Joint Forces Command (JFC) uses this adaptive, collaborative process:
 - In developing plans for the employment of military power to shape events, meet contingencies, and respond to unforeseen crises
 - To provide actionable direction to commanders and their staffs across multiple echelons of command
 - To facilitate interaction between the commander, staff, and subordinate headquarters throughout planning





Introduction

COCOM's Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning document, Annex W Support Integration Plan (CSIP)

Provides a broad concept of Operational Contract Support (OCS) integration and oversight for the operation, to include:

- A general overview of how contracting supports the operation and articulates the commander's priorities, intent
- Specific OCS command guidance by phase of the operation

Contractor Management Plan (CMP)

Identifies theater specific contractor management requirements, to include:

- Key staff and subordinate command responsibilities
- Contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF)
- In-theater management
- Government furnished support coordination and support requirements

****COCOM J4 has primary responsibility for Annex Ws and OCS Planning, which should be reviewed by COCO/CCO before deploying****





Types of Contingencies

Contingency contracting encompasses all contracting done in a contingency

- Declared or Non-declared
- Domestic or overseas
- Anywhere on the broad range of military operations from major wars to emergency response
- No two contingencies are alike



Defining aspects of contingency contracting

- Urgency of the requirements
- Learning a new business environment, which may have limited or austere business infrastructure
- Possible cultural or ethical differences





Types of Contingencies

Declared Contingencies

- [10 USC §101\(a\)\(13\)](#) and [FAR 2.101](#), define a “contingency operation”
- The President or Secretary of Defense can “declare” a contingency:
 - Can be declared by the SecDef when members of the armed forces become involved in military actions against an enemy
 - Can be declared by the President or the Congress when members of the uniformed forces are called to active duty (a reserve component mobilization) under Title 10 USC, or any provision of law during a declared war or national emergency
- A declaration triggers [10 USC §2302\(7\)](#), which raises an increase in the micro-purchase and Simplified Acquisition Thresholds (SAT) [FAR 101-11.6](#)





Types of Contingencies

Non-Declared Contingencies

- All contingency operations other than declared
- Micro-purchase threshold (\$3,000) and the SAT (\$150,000) are unchanged
 - Except for the acquisition of supplies and services in defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack
- Fewer legal flexibilities, but the contracting environment may be just as difficult





Types of Contingencies

Types of Operational Designations:

- Major operations
- Smaller-scale contingencies
- Noncombat contingency operations
- Domestic disasters or emergency relief
- Military training exercises
- Routine installation and base operations
- Systems or inventory control point contracting CONUS and OCONUS
- Refer to [JP 3-0](#) for more information on types of operations





Types of Contingencies

Major Theater War Major Operations and Campaigns:

- Hostilities are ongoing, imminent, or likely
- Substantial commitment of US military forces (e.g. Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom)
- Contracting usually supplements robust combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) infrastructures

Smaller-Scale Contingencies:

- Ongoing, imminent, or likely hostilities with the US military
- Involve fewer places
- A more limited time schedule (e.g. Operation Just Cause, Panama)
- Contracting often supplements CS and CSS capabilities limited by the location, strategic lift, or manpower ceilings

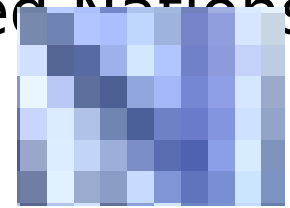




Types of Contingencies

Humanitarian or Peacekeeping Operations:

- Defined as a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian, foreign disaster assistance, or in support of a peacekeeping operation under Chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations, [DFARS 218.270](#)



Domestic Disaster and Emergency Relief:

- Range from domestic natural and man-made disasters, to civil disturbances, to terrorist incidents within the US, and such efforts to mitigate those occurrences, [JP 3-28](#)





Predeployment Planning

Personnel and Administrative Planning:

- Obtain official passport plus extra photos for visas
- Execute travel orders in Defense Travel System
- CCO Warrant (SF 1402) stating authority
- Pre-packed deployment kit and PIINs (if required)
- Government-wide Commercial Purchase Card (GCPC)
- Where possible, register for any applicable systems ahead of time (CORT Tool, FPDS-NG, CPARS, JCCS, etc.)
- DD) Form 1833, *Isolated Personnel Report*
- International driver's license
- Civilian clothing





Predeployment Planning

Contracting Environments: CCOs adjust contracting tools based on maturity and contingency phase

- Mature
 - A sophisticated distribution system that can rapidly respond to changing requirements and priorities
 - Sufficient vendors who can comply with FAR requirements
 - Previous experience contracting with the US government
- Immature
 - Little or no built-up infrastructure
 - Few vendors, with previous US contracting experience





Predeployment Planning

Contracting During Hostilities: *unavoidable problems*

- Contractor employees may not report for work, may abandon the job site, or refuse to drive vehicles in certain areas
- Vendors and shops may close during hours of darkness or cease operations
- Threat of danger or enemy action against the CCO while traveling in the local community
- CCO responsible to interface with intelligence to determine any threats
- If contracting mission cannot be performed, advise supported units so they can plan to perform essential contracted tasks with military manpower
- If contractor refuses to perform, find another contractor to prevent lapse in service, seek alternate arrangements, or do without the service
- Keep customers informed on contracting activities so they can plan accordingly





Predeployment Planning

****Research is key****

Before deployment

- [After Action Reports](#)
- [CIA's World Factbook](#)
- [US Embassies](#)
- [State Department](#)
- [USAID](#)



During deployment

- [After Action Reports](#)
- CCO Continuity Book
 - Vendor or contractor info
 - Emergency support
 - HQ policies
 - Meeting minutes
- ADVON site surveys
 - Sources
 - Local conditions and customs
 - Pictures





Plugging in Downrange

- Upon arrival, quickly find your support structure (J-4) and meet with the on-scene commander to discuss:
 - Purchase request control procedures
 - Additional duties that may impede the contracting mission
 - Only CCOs may obligate US government for local purchases
 - Undue pressure or command influence on CCOs
- Find your Customers, Finance Office and Embassy POCs
 - Contact the respective [Embassy](#) for the Government Services Officer (embassy contracting officer) and [Executive Coordinating Agency](#)





Plugging in Downrange

Acquisition Cross-Servicing Agreement ([ACSA](#)):

- Bilateral international agreements that allow for the provision of cooperative logistics support under the authority granted in [10 USC §2341-2350](#)
- Key elements include:
 - Logistics support that may be exchanged are food; billeting; transportation; petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL); communications services; non-accredited training; ammunition; emergency medical services; and base operations
 - Categories of support which may never be exchanged are guided missiles and kits, major end items, chemical or nuclear munitions, formal accredited course training, official uniforms, or major construction projects





Plugging in Downrange

Host Nation Support (HNS):

- Establish a link to obtain cooperation from authorities and personnel needed to enhance CCO's ability to fulfill the contracting obligation
- Important to understand what can be obtained through HNS
- A liaison officer should have knowledge of the HNS laws, regulations, and military command structure and be able to coordinate with the host nation to initiate site surveys

Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA):

- Clarifies terms under which the foreign military is allowed to operate, i.e. legal issues associated with military individuals and property
 - Entry and exit into the country, tax liabilities, postal services, or employment terms for host-country nationals
 - Civil and criminal jurisdiction over the bases





NATO Tasking

A CCO might get deployed for NATO:

1. National tasking (US troop contribution), when the FAR and normal warrant would be used
 2. NATO tasking against a crisis establishment manning document, normally supporting a NATO headquarters; this is when the NATO rules apply
- It comes down to funding: if US funds are used, then US rules and US warrants apply; if NATO funds are used, then NATO rules and NATO warrants apply
 - If tasked to support a NATO operation, CCO will work as a procurement and contracting (P&C) officer and be assigned to a regional Allied contracting office
 - Be aware: contracting rules will be vastly different, [Bi-SC Directive 60-70](#)





Additional Planning Considerations

Consider the impacts of:

- International agreements and treaties
- Applicability of agreements on acquisition, such as SOFAs
- Contract personnel authorized to carry firearms
- Security requirements
- Standards of conduct and consequences for violation
- Foreign currency requirements
- Government-furnished logistical support
- Exempt taxes and duties
- The local banking system





Additional Planning Considerations

Referrals and Reachback: to be used when purchase requests cannot be fulfilled from the local market

- American embassy or consulate
- Nearest permanent military installation contracting office
- Theater J4
- CONUS Contracting Offices
- Defense Logistics Agency

**The more preferred purchasing method is through the local AOR to prevent customs and delivery*

*nightmares**





Additional Planning Considerations

Other Contracting Resources:

- Defense Contractors Outside the US
- In-Theater Contractor Personnel Management





Defense Contractors Outside of the US

- Contractors are available to field commanders to augment military support resources and host nation support (HNS)
 - Minimize the number of combat personnel
 - Maximize the number focused on combat operations
- During the initial stages of an operation:
 - Supplies, services, and construction provided by local contractors can improve response time and free military resources for combat operations
- During the operation:
 - Contractors provide traditional logistics support and other nonlogistics-related support
- At the conclusion of operation:
 - Contractors can also facilitate early redeployment of military personnel





Defense Contractors Outside of the US

DODI 1100.22 Determining Workforce Mix

- Sets restrictions on which functions can be provided by contractors and which functions are inherently governmental (IG)

DODI 3020.50 Private Security Contractors

- Protects fixed facilities, assets, personnel, mobile convoy security, personnel and materiel movements in the insecure areas outside US bases
- Factors to be considered for security contracts
 - Where the contract security personnel will operate?
 - Anticipated threat
 - What property or personnel will be protected?
 - Qualifications & training

DoDI 3020.41 Operational Contract Support

- Provides overarching guidance regarding the integration of defense contractor personnel into contingency operations
- Applies to all DoD components, combatant commanders, and contingency contractor personnel





Defense Contractors Outside of the US

Important Clauses for contingency operations:

- DFARS 225.7402-5: Ensure the incorporation of DFARS 252.225-7040 when the contract authorizes contractor personnel to accompany US armed forces (CAAF) deployed outside the United States
- FAR 28.305: Overseas Workers Compensation and War Hazard Insurance
- FAR 28.309: Contract Clauses for Workers Compensation Insurance, for incorporation of FAR 52.228-4, Workers Compensation and War-Hazard Insurance Overseas
- FAR 52.228-3: Workers Compensation Insurance (Defense Base Act); required in all contracts for services, even if the personnel performing under such contracts are not CAAF or required to be included in SPOT





In-Theater Contractor Personnel Management

- *Personnel Accountability*: critically important in determining and resourcing government support requirements (e.g. facilities, life support, force protection) in hostile operational environments
 - SPOT Database allows authorized users to view, input, and manage contractor personnel predeployment, accountability, and location data
- *Reception*: The Joint Reception Center will verify that the contractor personnel are included in the SPOT database and that the contractor personnel have met all theater entrance requirements
- *Onward Movement*: The JRC will arrange for transportation of the contractor and his equipment to the point of performance
- *Location and Movement Considerations*: Contractors can be expected to perform virtually anywhere in the operational area, subject to the terms of the contract and the JFC's risk assessment of threat level





Contingency Contracting Support Phases

Phases of contracting support during contingencies:

Phase I: Mobilization and Initial Deployment

Phase II: Buildup

Phase III: Sustainment

Phase IV: Termination and Redeployment





Contingency Contracting Support Phases

Phase I: The Mobilization and Initial Deployment

- First 30-45 days = high-ops tempo, confusion, controlled chaos
- **Take care of yourself first!** Procure and request items to set up contract operations, such as:
 - Low-security profile vehicle
 - Establish suitable communications/office space
 - Obtain interpreter/guide, local maps, phone books
 - Paying Agent for local purchases
 - Contact HCA for guidance on contracting information
 - Approved medical authority
 - Contact PRCC/JPRC
 - COCOM policies





Contingency Contracting Support Phases

Phase I: Initial Requirements

- #1 Priority - Responsiveness to basic life support requirements for the arrival of initial forces (e.g. potable water, transportation, communication, sanitation/hygiene services, quality of life)
- Prepare to multi-task
 - The CCO will be the requestor, approving official, certifying officer and transportation office all in one
- Must be prepared to award contracts immediately upon arrival at the deployment site – need “boiler plate” items
 - Statements of work
 - Procurement instrument identification number logs
 - Various contracting forms

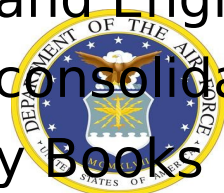




Contingency Contracting Support Phases

Phase II: Build-Up Phase, now known as Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

- Reception and bed-down of the main-body of deploying forces, additional contracting/support personnel, DCAA support
- CCO Priorities - continue to be responsive to life-support, also:
 - Gain effective contracting command and control
 - Develop/educate personnel on the acquisition process
 - Implement payment procedures with Finance
 - Continue to appoint/train CCO appointed reps
 - Attend all Logistics and Engineering key meetings
 - Establish BPAs and consolidate requirements
 - Understand Property Books and Accountability





Contingency Contracting Support Phases

Phase III: Sustainment Phase

- Stability and reconstruction operations will be the focus from the completion of the buildup phase until redeployment of the force begins
- Contracting activity expands into contracts for:
 - Additional quality of life
 - More permanent facilities and equipment,
 - Additional office supplies, tools, equipment, and discretionary services
- Contingency contracting operations will focus on the business advisor role, file documentation, cost reduction, and other efficiencies





Contingency Contracting Support Phases

Phase III: Sustainment Phase

- CCOs will focus on the business advisor role, improving file documentation, and cost reduction. Priorities are:
 - Establishing long-term contracts (ID/IQs and BPAs) to include performance based statements of work
 - Consolidate requirements to achieve economies of scale, reduce costs and mitigate risks
 - Increasing competition and depth of vendor base
 - Establish agreements with other Services to share contract arrangements such as transportation and laundry
 - Establish procedures to acquire local purchase items not available in the AOR (Reachback, AAFES, etc.)
 - Minimize claim backlogs and cash payments





Contingency Contracting Support Phases

Phase III: Sustainment Phase

- Stability and Reconstruction Operations
 - Contingency contracting performed during peacekeeping operations, combat operations, and post-conflict operations
 - Actions include contract oversight and viability US commanders deployed in foreign countries are able to secure contract support rapidly
- DoDI 3000.05 Stability Operations





Contingency Contracting Support Phases

Phase IV: Termination and Redeployment

- Characterized by significant pressure and urgency to send the troops home
- The CCO will be required to terminate and close out existing contracts. New requirements may be needed for packing, crating, and freight servicing of goods
- New requirements include:
 - Construction and operation of wash racks for vehicles
 - Possibly commercial air passenger services
- *A list of common items a CCO should consider and lessons learned can be found on the [Handbook Website](#) and DVD!*
 - Look under Chapter 4 – Additional Text.





Exhaustion of Logistics Supply and Required Sources of Supply

- Many supplies/services during a contingency operation will be obtainable through the logistics supply pipelines, at a minimum
- All CCOs should exhaust the following options prior to initiating local procurement:
 - Basic Deployment Kits and Prepositioned Items (through J-4)
 - Other required Gov't Sources (e.g. GSA federal supply schedules, FAR Part 8, DFARS Part 208)
 - Host Nation and Allied Forces Supply Sources
 - Interservice Support Agreements
 - Contingency (Coalition) Partners





Civil Augmentation Programs (CAP)

- CAP plans for the use of civilian contractors during contingencies to augment logistics and minor construction
 - High costs, to be used only when it is not appropriate for military personnel to provide needed services and functions
- CCOs should accomplish the following:
 - Understand the capability of the Army, Navy and USAF service CAP contracts and support
 - Brief leadership on the available capabilities for urgent needs
 - Maximize military procurement efforts
 - Sometimes the only means of getting specific skilled people and services quickly





Civil Augmentation Programs (CAP)

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP):

- Peacetime program intended to pre-plan and train contractor support for emerging requirements
- Contracts are designed to provide general logistics and minor construction support to deployed Army, Joint, multinational, and interagency forces
 - *Capabilities*: provides logistic services and minor construction support for any scale operation
 - *Planning*: covers a range of scenarios, from support plans for contingency operations, to plans supporting specific regional contingency plans or operation plans
 - *Management*: The Army HQDA G4 has primary responsibility for program policy, guidance, and direction
 - The Army Materiel Command serves as the principal agent





Civil Augmentation Programs (CAP)

Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP):

- A worldwide contingency contract tool available to support the Air Force, and Joint force, along with any US government agency in need of urgent logistic assistance
- Procures and expeditiously ships just-in-time commodities
 - *Capabilities:* Provides 72 core general engineering and other logistic services along with commodity procurement and shipment capabilities
 - *Planning:* HQ AF Civil Engineering Support Agency (AFCESA) staff and contractors supply rough order of magnitude (ROM) estimates
 - *Management:* HQ AFCESA manages and AETC provides contract support





Civil Augmentation Programs (CAP)

US Navy Global Contingency Contracts:

- Navy Facilities and Engineering Command (NAVFAC) has awarded two worldwide contingency theater support contracts
 1. Global Construction Capability Contract (GCCC), Multiple-award [CPAF](#)
 - *Capabilities*: Provides an immediate response for civilian construction capability
 - *Planning*: Maintains an in-place contingency response plan
 - *Management*: NAVFAC, Atlantic in Norfolk, Virginia
 2. Global Contingency Services Contract (GCSC), Multiple-award [ID/IQ](#)
 - *Capabilities*: Respond to natural disasters, humanitarian efforts, contingencies, contractor nonperformance, unanticipated lapse in service
 - *Planning*: Maintains an in-place contingency response plan
 - *Management*: NAVFAC, Pacific





The Global Contracting Network

Contracting Offices in the AOR

There is always a contracting office in the geographic vicinity

[USAFRICOM](#)

[USCENTCOM](#)

[USEUCOM](#)

[USNORTHCOM](#)

[USPACOM](#)

[USSOUTHCOM](#)





The Global Contracting Network

Fleet Logistics Centers (FLC): provides contracting support for Navy units on existing contract support for noncombative contingency operations

- FLC Norfolk, lead for 2d and 4th Fleets - US East Coast and USSOUTHCOM
- FLC San Diego, lead for 3rd Fleet - US West Coast
- FLC Sigonella, lead for 5th and 6th Fleets - USCENTCOM, USEUCOM and USAFRICOM
- FLC Yokosuka, lead for 7th Fleet - Far East





Types of Contract Support

Commonly used in support of contingency operations:

1. Theater Support Contracts

- Normally awarded under expedited contracting authority
- Provide supplies, services, and construction from commercial sources generally within the operational area
- Typically associated with the “contingency contracting”
- Bulk of the employees are usually local nationals
- [JP 4-10](#) Operational Contract Support
 - Reference Appendix C, Services’ Theater Support Contracting Organizations and Capabilities





Types of Contract Support

2. System Support Contracts

- Awarded by a MilDep acquisition program management office that provides technical support, maintenance, repair parts for selected weapons, and support systems
 - Generally, these are issued during peacetime for use in contingencies
- Routinely provide support to newly fielded weapons systems, including aircraft, land combat vehicles, and C2 systems
- Contracting authority, contract management, and program management authority resides with the military department systems materiel acquisition program offices
- Employees, made up mostly of US citizens, provide support in garrison and often deploy with the force in both training and contingency operations





Types of Contract Support

3. External Support Contracts

- Provide significant logistic support and select non-logistic support
- Type and scope vary between operations, but can be very extensive depending on a variety of operational factors
 - More expensive than theater support contracts due to overhead, management, general, and administrative charges
- Generally, these contracts are issued during peacetime for use during contingencies

These CAP and other external support contracts remain under the control of the Service components and do not normally fall under the authority of the GCC





Types of Contract Support

Coordinating Theater Support, External Support Contracting Effort

- Proper coordination is needed to prevent competition for the same locally available supplies, equipment, and employees between CAP and theater support contracts. This may drive up the prices of local goods and services.

Interagency Support

- Before entering into any contractual arrangement with NGOs, CCOs must be aware their status with the host nation and the US military and any parameters restricting the support to and from the NGO.
- The key to success of interagency support is the establishment of clear communication channels and collecting their requirements early in the planning cycle





Service Theater Support Contracting Organizations and Capabilities

- Each Service has its own approach to developing, training, and deploying their own contracting personnel
- All CCOs must meet the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act certification requirements
- Critical to know the differences between individual Services' organizational approaches, capabilities, strengths, and weaknesses





Service Theater Support Contracting Organizations and Capabilities

United States Air Force



- Large, well trained theater support contracting capability
- Expertise through home-based contracting assignments
- Organizes/deploys CCOs via skill/capability (UTCs)
- Deployment packages skills-based, not rank dependent

United States Army



- Military/civilians trained as contracting support brigades, regionally aligned to the existing Army Service component command headquarters
- Train and deploy as a unit, provide general support
- Supplemental contingency contracting force structure – civil contracting specialists and EEDAC





Service Theater Support Contracting Organizations and Capabilities

United States Navy



- Does not maintain dedicated CCO force, but rather Naval officers and civilians are assigned to contracting and acquisition commands
- Leverages a network that provides global logistics support to maritime and expeditionary forces

United States Marine Corps



- Limited number of uniformed CCOs
- Generally does not deploy civilian contracting professionals in support of a contingency
- COs do not contract for construction.





DoD Combat Support Agencies

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):



- DoD's combat support agency ... provides worldwide logistics support to the military departments and combatant commanders under conditions of peace and war
- DLA Director reports to the OUSD (AT&L) through the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness
- Has own contracting authority and can provide supply and service contracting during contingency operations
- JP 4-10 - Appendix B, Services External Support Contract Overview





DoD Combat Support Agencies

Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)



- Responsible for major DoD acquisition programs (systems, supplies, and services) are delivered on time, within projected cost or price, and meet performance requirements
- During contingency operations, provides contingency contract administration services (CCAS) for delegated external support contracts
- JP 4-10 - Appendix D, Defense Contract Management Agency Contingency Functions and Capabilities

Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA):



- Responsible for performing all DoD contract audit
- Provides accounting and financial advisory services





Chapter Acronyms

- AAR – After Action Report
- ACC – Army Contracting Command
- ACO – Administrative Contracting Officer
- ACSA – Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement
- ADVON – Advanced Echelon
- AETC – Air Education and Training Command
- AFCAP – Air Force Contract Augmentation Program
- AFCESA – Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency
- AOR – Area of Responsibility
- ASC – Army Sustainment Command
- BEAR – Basic Expeditionary Airfield Resources
- BPA – Blanket Purchase Agreement
- CAAF – Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Forces
- CAP – Civil Augmentation Program
- CCAS – Contingency Contract Administration Services
- CCDR – Combatant Commander
- CCO – Contingency Contracting Officer
- CERP – Commanders' Emergency Response Program
- CID – Criminal Investigation Division (Army)
- CMP – Contractor Management Plan
- COCOM – Combatant Command
- CONUS – Continental United States
- COR – Contracting Officer's Representative
- CS – Combat Support
- CSB – Contracting Support Brigade
- CSIP – Contracting Support Integration Plan
- CSS – Combat Service Support
- DBA – Defense Base Act
- DCAA – Defense Contract Audit Agency
- DCMA – Defense Contract Management Agency
- DD – Department of Defense (Forms)
- DFARS – Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
- DLA – Defense Logistics Agency
- DoD – Department of Defense
- DoDD – Department of Defense Directive
- DoDI – Department of Defense Instruction
- DSN – Defense Switched Network
- ECA – Executive Coordinating Agency
- EEDAC – Emergency Essential Department of the Army Civilian
- FAR – Federal Acquisition Regulation
- FAST – Field Assessment Surveillance Team
- FISC – Fleet and Industrial Supply Center
- FOB – Free on Board
- GCC – Geographic Combatant Commander
- GCCC- Global Contingency Construction Contract/Global Construction Capability Contract





Chapter Acronyms

- GCPC – Governmentwide Commercial Purchase Card
- GCSC- Global Contingency Service Contract
- GSA – General Services Administration
- GSO – Government Services Officer
- GTA – Army (Publication GTA 80-01-001)
- HCA – Head of Contracting Activity
- HNS – Host Nation Support
- HQ – Headquarters
- HQDA – Headquarters Department of the Army
- IA – Individual Augmentee
- IAW – In Accordance With
- ISOPREP – Isolated Personnel Report
- JCASO – Joint Contingency Acquisition Support Board
- JFC – Joint Force Commander
- JOCST – Joint Operational Contract Support Team
- JOPP – Joint Operation Planning Process
- JP – Joint Publication
- JPRC – Joint Personnel Recovery Center
- JRC – Joint Reception Center
- JRSOI – Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
- LOGCAP – Logistics Civil Augmentation Program
- LSU – LOGCAP Support unit
- MAGTF – Marine Air-Ground Task Force
- MOOTW – Military Operations Other Than War
- MOU – Memorandum of Understanding
- NAF – Nonappropriated Funds
- NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- NAVFAC – Navy Facilities and Engineering Command
- NCF – Naval Construction Forces
- NCIS – Navy Criminal Investigation Service
- NCO – Noncommissioned Officer
- OCONUS – Outside Continental United States
- OCS – Operational Contract Support
- OO – Ordering Officer
- OSI – Office of Special Investigation
- OUSD (AT&L) – Office of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics
- P&C – Procurement and Contracting
- PARC – Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting
- PCO – Procuring Contracting Officer
- PIIN – Procurement Instrument Identification Number
- POC – Point of Contact
- POL – Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
- PR – Purchase Request
- PRCC – Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell





Chapter Acronyms

- PSC – Private Security Contractor
- PWS – Performance Work Statement
- QASP – Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan
- RCC – Regional Contracting Center
- ROM – Rough Order of Magnitude
- SAT – Simplified Acquisition Threshold
- SCCT – Senior Contingency Contracting Team
- SCO – Senior Contracting Official
- SERE – Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape
- SF – Standard Form
- SIPRNET – Secret Internet Protocol Network
- SOFA – Status of Forces Agreement
- SOO – Statement of Objectives
- SOO – Statement of Work
- SPOT – Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker
- US – United States
- USAFCENT – United States Air Force Central Command
- USAFRICOM – United States Africa Command
- USAID – United States Agency for International Development
- USAMC – United States Army Material Command
- USC – United States Code
- USCENTCOM – United States Central Command
- USEUCOM – United States European Command
- USNORTHCOM – United States Northern Command
- USPACOM – United States Pacific Command
- USSOCOM – United States Special Operation Command
- USSOUTHCOM – United States Southern Command
- USTRANSCOM – United States Transportation Command
- UTC – Unit Type Code





**Agile Contracting Support...Anytime...
Anywhere**

